APRIL, 1788. THE NUMB. 3022.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1788.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

MAREDANT'S Antiscorbutic DROPS;

A TRULY valuable Patent Medicine, which has stood in very high repute in Great-Britain near twenty years past.

Part of Mr. Norton's (the late Proprietor's) address to the public on the virtues of them, as follows:

"From the many extraordinary well authenticated cures already published, and daily proofs Mr. Norton has of the efficacy of his Drops, he can justly recommend them as effectual in entirely eradicating the following disorders, which he is convinced from experience, arise from the same cause, viz. The leprosy, scurvy, old sores or ulcers, large blotches or boils, the evil, fistulas, piles, pimpled faces, long continued inflammation of the eyes, bilious cholic, St. Anthony's fire, scorbutic gout and rheumatism, and every other disorder arising from the foulness of the blood. They also perfect digestion, amazingly create an appetite, by strengthening the stomach, and will act as a restorative to the most reduced constitution. They may be taken in any season, by the most delicate, without the least confinement, danger of catching cold, or hindrance of business. Their singular efficacy in removing the maladies so frequently the consequence of inoculation, however skilfully practised, induces him earnestly to recommend them assured of their happy effects in cases, even when, from a long continuance of sharp corroding ulcers, the bones have been ultimately affected, and the limbs endangered."

Also just received, a small parcel of

Dr. *Norris*'s celebrated *Fever Drops*;

A lately invented Patent Medicine, and used with great success in Europe in every species of fevers, especially in nervous fevers, intermitting fevers and agues, military fevers, and even in hectic fevers, or the first stages of a consumption--Long and successful experience has also confirmed their efficacy in the following disorders; old inveterate coughs, obstinate costiveness, consumptive habits, complaints of the stomach and bowels, nervous headachs, and lowness or depression of spirits.---Dr. Norris says,

"It has been allowed not only a general but a pertinent remark, that a medicine recommended for various diseases may be reasonably suspected to be inadequate to the cure of any; and from the many complaints in which these drops are directed to be taken, the observation may perhaps be applied to them. In reply, Dr. Norris begs leave to assure the world most seriously, that he has ever held the health, and much more the life of any man, of abundantly too important and too serious a nature to be sported with, even for a moment; and that, if the most ample experience in an extensive practice, in a great variety of cases, attended with not only unabated but increasing success, can warrant him, he is justified to declare, that he has not herein once recommended the drops in any complaint where there is not a moral and indeed physical certainty of relief or cure. It has ever been admitted by the ablest physicians of the latter centuries, that from indigestion, bilious habits, and undue or checked perspiration, arises not only a contaminated blood or juices, but almost every disorder incident to humanity: Now it is the grand intention of these drops to restore the lost or impaired tone of the stomach, to correct the whole habit, purify the blood, and thereby enable nature to perform her functions, and reject that which oppresses her, and is termed a disease.

"It has been the study of my life to discover such a medicine as should unite efficacy and safety, and assist nature, not oppress her.---I will be bold to say, I have succeded to the utmost of my hopes.-----Such as are yet unacquainted with the effects of these drops will do well to peruse the Essay on their virtues, which may be had free of expence."

SOLD BY

W. POYNTELL,

In Second-street, the corner of Black-horse-alley:

Where may be had *(gratis)* pamphlets containing many very respectable proofs of eminent cures performed by the above

MEDICINES.

And where may also be had,

Anderson's Pills,	Bateman's Drops,
Hooper's Pills,	Hearlem Oil,
James's Fever Powders,	Essence of Peppermint,
British Oil,	Greenough's Tincture,
Godfrey's Cordial,	Hill's Balsam of Honey,
Turlington's Balsam,	Stoughton's Elixir.

Hemmet's Essence of Pearl and Pearl Dentrifice,
For the TEETH and GUMS.

The Proprietors of the New-York and Philadelphia New Line of Stages

RESPECTFULLY inform their Friends and the Public, that their Stages leave Powles-Hook every afternoon, (except Saturdays) on their route for Philadelphia: Proceed by Newark to Elizabeth-Town that evening, and leave Elizabeth-Town and Michael Dennison's, Philadelphia, at 3 o'clock every morning, (except Sundays) and drive to Powles-Hook and Philadelphia the same day.

On Monday April the 21st, an extra stage will start for the accommodation of their customers and the public, from Powles Hook 7 o'clock, and from Philadelphia 8 o'clock every morning, (Saturdays and Sundays excepted,) proceed with the same speed as the early stage. The expence of the Stage to each passenger from city to city will be three Spanish milled dollars, and four pence per mile for all way passengers, 150 weight of baggage the same as a passenger.

The expedition, lowness of fare, and certainty of arrival, must convince the public that this route is preferable to the Amboy, as the journey is performed in half the time.

Letters, newspapers, &c. left at the New-York, Albany and Philadelphia Stage-office, kept by Christopher Beekman, in Cortland-street, New-York, and with Michael Dennison, at the George Tavern, corner of Second and Arch-streets, Philadelphia, will be safely conveyed gratis.

MICHAEL DENNISON,	JOHN GULICK,
JOSEPH DAVIS,	THOMAS EGBERT,
JOS. VANDEGRIFT,	MATTHIAS WARD,
DAVID HAMILTON,	JOHN CUMMING.
ROBERT STOCKTON,	

Philadelphia, April 17, 1788.

Just imported in the last vessels from England, and to be sold by

WILLIAM CRAIG,

At his store in Second-street, opposite the Baptist Meeting-house,

A NEAT assortment of yard wide and 7-eights Irish linens, white and brown Irish sheetings, white and brown Russia ditto, brown and white ravens duck, Irish and Dutch dowlasses, Scotch shirtings, a linen of a strong fabric, ozenbrigs, ticklenburghs, cotton stripes, white and brown buckrams, brown filesias, Scotch threads, coloured ditto, best baladine sewing silks, scarff twist, worsted and hair cord for cloaks, mohair buttons, metal ditto, worsted bindings, shirt buttons, India bandanoe handkerchiefs, cotton and check ditto, red and blue printed ditto, bobbins, tapes, silk marseilles quilts, joans spinning, moreens, durants, rattinets, double and single worsted damasks, calimancoes, crapes, printed cottons and calicoes, muslins, fans, fine white flannels, red ditto, corduroys, jeans, fustians, ribbons, cambricks and lawns, long lawns, spades and shovels, frying pans, brass kettles, flat irons, powder and shot, bar lead, red lead, stirrups, bridle bitts, sadlers web, 4d. and 10d. nails, blue plush, silk velvets, mens beaver pelt gloves, womens mitts and gloves, short pipes, best bohea tea, hyson and souchong ditto.

He has also for sale, a quantity of good hay, well cured in a barn near the city. ¶

BARK.

WANTED in Philadelphia, a quantity of the following kinds, viz. Spanish, White, Black Oak, and Birch. It is requested by the Tanners in this city, that the Farmers would remember the time for getting this valuable commodity; to be careful in putting it up to dry when stripped, and as speedily as they can, after it is sufficiently dried, to bring it to town; for want of such care they have suffered considerable loss. †

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, at the house of Joseph Grover, innholder, near the premises, in the village of Germantown, on Saturday, the 3d day of May next, at two o' clock in the afternoon, the following Lots of LAND, with the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging, viz.

No. 1. A large well finished two story stone house and kitchen, with a Tan-yard and sundry buildings, &c. for carrying on the tanners and currying business, and lot of ground thereunto belonging, containing about one acre; situate on the south-westerly side of Germantown main street, and county of Philadelphia, bounded by said street, by land of Ann Hoffman, and by other land of John Jones, deceased.

No. 2. A Tract or piece of Land in Germantown aforesaid, containing about six acres, bounded by a cross street leading to Roxborough township and the river Schuylkill, and by land of Christopher Meng, Ann Hoffman, Jacob Schneider and others. Taken in execution as the property of John Jones, the elder, late deceased, and to be sold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAITE, Sheriff.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

At the COFFEE-HOUSE, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of May next, at seven o'clock in the evening,

A GOOD three story brick house, with a two story kitchen, stable and lot of ground, on the north side of Market-street, the third house above Fifth-street. Its situation, in the most busy and improving part of Market-street, will sufficiently recommend it to any person who wishes for an excellent stand for business in a very pleasant part of the city. Half the purchase money to be paid down, the remainder in two equal yearly payments, with interest. For further information, apply to the subscriber, on the premises, ‡ JAMES DUNLAP.

Philad. April 23, 1788.

Just arrived in the John, from Liverpool, and for SALE, by

EPHRAIM CLARK,

Opposite the COFFEE-HOUSE,

JAPANNED clock faces, fit pinions, clock bells, clock and watch files, bench vizes, hand and tail vizes, sliding tongs, cutting nippers, clock and watch plyers, braces and bitts, screw plates, blow pipes, main springs, glasses, jointed and other keys, steel chains, silk strings; and on hand, Moon and Plain arched Clocks; warranted and other Watches. ‡

Philad. April 23, 1788.

March 1, 1788.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership of NORTH and WILSON is by mutual consent dissolved from this present date. All persons having any demands against said partnership are desired to bring them in for settlement; and those indebted, are requested to make speedy payment to prevent trouble. Attendance will be given for the above purposes at the store formerly occupied by them, in Coventry township, Chester county. ‡

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Esquire, Doctor of Laws, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, and of the courts of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery, in and for the said State, the Honorable William Augustus Atlee and Jacob Rush, Esquires, Justices of the said courts, have issued their Precept, bearing date the 8th day of April instant, to me directed, for holding a court of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery, at the Court-house in West-Chester, on the 16th day of June next.

Public notice is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Constables within the county of Chester, that they be then and there in their own proper persons, with their attachments, re-attachments, indictments, presentments, inquisitions, and all other adminicles, in any manner touching the delivery of the gaol aforesaid, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done. Also all they that will prosecute against the prisoners, that are or then shall be in the gaol of the said county, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just, and all others whom it may concern are desired to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Dated at West-Chester, the 16th day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-eight, and in the Twelfth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

WILLIAM SANSOM

Has just imported a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which he has for SALE on reasonable terms, at his store on the east side of Second-street, three doors below Arch-street. 4w

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IF WILLIAM BRADY, who some years ago resided in Pennsylvania or New-Jersey, as a travelling merchant or pedlar, and was in this city in the year 1775, and is supposed to have resided in the above states, or the state of New-York, be now living, the administrators of Jacob Cooper, deceased, late of the city of Philadelphia, would be glad to hear from him. And all persons who have any demands against said estate are requested to bring in their accounts, and those indebted to pay, in order to have the accounts of said estate settled on or before the first day of June next.

‡ 6w

Philad. April 18, 1788. JAMES HARTLEY, one of the Administrators.

To be SOLD or LET,

A HOUSE on the west side of Front-street, between Arch and Race-streets, formerly the custom-house, but at present occupied by Jacob Spicer.

The house is 41 feet in front, has four rooms on a floor, and is accommodated with a large yard, garden and coach house.----

For terms, apply to B. SHOEMAKER.

April 14.

TOBACCO.

A MANUFACTORY of Tobacco is established at the house of VINCENT M. PELOSI, at Daniel Cooper's ferry, where the public may be served with all sorts of the best Tobacco and Snuff, at the lowest prices, either for home consumption or exportation.

N. B. Wet and Dry Goods for sale, wholesale and retail, as usual. Country produce taken in payment.

To be SOLD or LET,

And possession given immediately,

THAT commodious three story stone house where Colonel Benjamin M'Veagh formerly kept Tavern, in Frankford. Also a two story stone house, suitable for a shop, store or tradesman. Enquire of PARNELL M'VEAGH, on the premises.

West-Chester, April 12, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 8th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in the township of East-Nantmill, containing 138 acres (more or less) bounded by lands of Lewis Jenkins, Elihu Evans, James Pugh, John Gest and Peter Moses: Taken in execution as the estate of Henry Carl, and to be sold by § EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West-Chester, April 12, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Friday, the 9th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, two good messuages and 250 acres of valuable land, situate in the township of -----Caln; bounded by lands of George Carter and others; on said plantation is a considerable quantity of meadow, and is capable of very great improvements: Taken in execution as the estate late of Lodowick Liggot, and to be sold by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West-Chester, April 12, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 10th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a messuage and tract of land, situate in the township of East-Caln, containing six acres (more or less) bounded by lands of Samuel Kester, James M'Farlan, James Tenny, and others: Taken in execution as the estate of Sarah Buller, and to be sold by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West-Chester, April 12, 1788.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 10th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, two messuage, two plantation and tracts of land, situate in New-London township, bounded by lands now or late of Elizabeth English, James Daniel, Robert Allison, James Mears, and others: containing in the whole 214 acres (more or less.) Taken in execution as the estate of George M'Cleave, and to be sold by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

ALL those who have any demands against the estate of JOHN MONROE, Esq; deceased, late of Mount-Holly, in New-Jersey, are earnestly requested to exhibit their accounts, properly attested, to the executors, on or before the first day of June next ensuing, in order to enable them to make a dividend of said estate. It is particularly requested that a compliance to this may take place, as the delinquents may expect to be excluded from any further settlement with

‡

Mount-Holly, April 23, 1788. JOB STOCKTON, EARL SHINN, STACY BUDD, } Executors.

To be SOLD or LET,

A SMALL Plantation of 50 acres of land, 8 acres whereof wood-land, about 28 miles from this city, on the road to Bethlehem, and above the Spring-house Tavern, bounded on the north side by ground of Evan Thomas, south-east by Martin King, south-west by Isaac Morris, and by the road aforesaid. Any person disposed to buy the above place, or hire it, may apply to BUCKRIDGE SIMS, in Water-street, near Market-street.

Philadelphia, April 23. 1788.

Lancaster, April 7, 1788.

WHEREAS two Judgment Bonds were given in the year 1784, to HENRY ANTES, as Sheriff of Northumberland county, one by JAMES MOORE, for £ 100, the other by BLACKALL WILLIAM BALL and said MOORE, for £ 25, as security for fines imposed at the Supreme Court held in Sunbury. And whereas, notwithstanding the said fines were afterwards remitted by the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council, yet the said HENRY ANTES has made several attempts to transfer the said Bonds. Notice is therefore given by the subscriber to all persons, not to receive the same, as he will not pay any part thereof. JAMES MOORE.

NEWPORT, April 10.

History of the proceedings of the sixth session of the General Assembly of this state, in the second year of our present administration, held at East Greenwich, on the last Monday of March last.

THE history of our government for two years past, is the history of a PAPER MONEY SYSTEM, as all our measures have been subservient to it.---We have therefore conceived it our duty, to continue an impartial detail of the progress of this system, not with a view of familiarising injustice, nor with an intent of immortalizing the patrons of it, but to guard our fellow citizens from artful misrepresentations, and to arouse them from the apathy of past delusions to a sense of our common danger, trusting that we may thereby revive the dormant virtues in this state, and that our deviations from justice and honor may prove a salutary monitor to others.

Wednesday, A. M. Both houses were formed and proceeded on the business of the session.

A committee was appointed to examine and count the votes returned upon the proposed constitution for the United States; who reported, "that there were 288 yeas, and 2580 nays, the whole number being 2868"---from whence it appeared that not one half of the freemen had voted, there being upwards of 7000 free citizens in the state, and therefore it could be no vote, --the report was however received, and a letter was drafted agreeably to order and subscribed by the governor, transmitting this vote to Congress as the determination of this state upon the constitution, also stating the reasons for adopting a mode, different from that recommended by the general convention.---As a palliation of this irregular procedure, it was conceded in this letter that there was a deficiency in the confederation, and a willingness expressed to grant unto Congress unlimited power for the regulation of commerce, collecting impost, excise, &c.

A motion was made by Mr. Marchant (of Newport) "that a convention of this state be called, agreeably to a recommendation of the general convention and of Congress, to deliberate upon the proposed constitution,--but it was rejected by a majority of 27.

A motion was made from the opposite quarter of the house, by John Sayles, Esq; of Smithfield, "That the house should proceed to appoint a committee of our BEST MEN to frame a constitution for the United States, and transmit the same to Congress"---but it was not attended to---the majority felt the keen sting of merited ridicule, by this indiscreet motion of their staunch friend,---they were doubtless never more convinced of the utility of nocturnal conventions, to organize the proceedings of the ensuing day.

The committee of the Society of Friends prayed that the consideration of the memorial for the repeal of the tender and limitation acts might be referred to May sessions; but the sense of the house was for acting on it immediately, as while pending they said it tended to depreciate the paper currency. Upon the question for the repeal of the tender of paper money at par, it was rejected by the usual majority,---the limitation act was repealed.

A petition was presented from a maiden lady between 80 and 90 years old, praying for a repayment of a sum of money that she loaned to the state 30 years past; but an equivalent in value was refused.

The bill pending before the house for an equal representation (as it is wrongly called) was moved for discussion, but after much debate it was referred.

An act passed limiting the payment of the third quarter part of six per cent. state notes to the 10th of May current, when a forfeiture should be incurred if the paper money was not taken by the holders of them.

The treasurer was ordered to issue executions for delinquent taxes, returnable the 28th of April instant.

Saturday evening, when the house was very thin, the petitions and instructions from Newport and Providence, praying that a convention might be appointed, and the memorial from the Society of Friends, for the repeal of the tender and limitation acts, were ordered to be thrown off the table.

The Assembly adjourned without day.

From the POUGHKEEPSIE ADVERTISER.

Copy of a letter from one of the people called *Friends*, in New-York, to an acquaintance of the same profession in Dutchess county.

New-York, the third day of the Third Month, 1788.

FRIEND ——

I THANK thee for thy communications of the 21st last month, and join with thee in praising that alone fountain from whence domestic happiness as well as eternal felicity floweth: to that great source I commend thee and thine.

The concern thou manifestest respecting the situation of this the land of our nativity is equally shared by me: with thee, I have beheld with anxiety the clouds of public commotion gathering, and with thee dread the fearful explosion. To bear up manfully against calamities, whether of a public or a private nature, consistent with those principles of Christian meekness, which they of our profession have adopted, is a course, assisted by divine grace, I mean to pursue. To unsheathe the blade of human vengeance, and moisten the earth with my brother's blood, because his sentiments or practices are different from my own, is, I think, abhorrent to that religion which speaketh peace, as well as to the conviction of my own mind, which has adopted that religion.---I may not kill. But although restrained from sporting with an existence which when gone I cannot restore, I may, consistent with the word of truth, prevent by unsanguinary exertions the evils feared. Thus, in the present case, however ill it would become Friends to list under the banners of heated party, and thereby add fuel to that fire which already blazeth too high; yet I think, as a body, they might exhibit their united weight in the legal line of suffrage, and perhaps be the means of giving tranquility to their country.

How differently people in dissimilar situations view the same object! Here, a very decided majority think (and with them thy friend) that a union of the American states, as exemplified in the new constitution, is friendly to *property*, consistent with *freedom*, and favourable to *morality* and *religion*. Whereas in thy county, I am told many think exactly the reverse.

I believe it will not be contradicted, that, in proportion to the respectability of a nation, so its commerce flourishes, and its prosperity is advanced: experience and reason both corroborate this idea.

If at only a frown of a potent state, its puny neighbour is thrown into convulsions, what must be its situation if a stroke succeeds the frown? Nothing less than public distraction and wreck of private fortune. Since the American revolution, the people of this country have undoubtedly multiplied; houses have been reared, and arable acres wrested from the wilderness; but has the situation of the people at large been remarkably easy? I think not. A shackled commerce, a decreasing medium, and a degenerating punctuality, is felt and acknowledged by all. And it must from the nature of things continue so, till a permanent union of the states gives energy in every department, and system and order to the whole.

Why a nation, consisting only of three millions of souls, (and the whole American empire contains scarcely that number) should be more in danger of losing its liberty, than thirteen disunited, separate communities, each on an average containing but little more than two hundred thousand inhabitants, is mysterious.

I believe the history of mankind is pretty full in evidence, that, like the magician's serpents, small communities have generally fallen a prey to some devouring neighbour. If an individual state's unremitted exertion of cabal, of stratagem, and of force, to support its pigmy omnipotence, be called its *liberty*, from such liberty may thee and I my friend be set free.-----The wars of powerful empires occur but seldom, are unwieldy in their operation, and are generally felt but on the extremity of boundary; whereas the conflicts of more contracted districts affect every member, and agitate the very base of the political structure.----In this point of view the new constitution certainly looketh with a friendly aspect on the *freedom* of this country.

I think it also favourable to the morals of the people. For if jealousies, factions, cabals and war, have a tendency to corrupt the manners, that political situation which prevents jealousies, factions, cabals and war, is desirable on a moral account; and if on a moral, certainly on a *religious*. We, my brother, have seen the shipwreck of both in the time of recent hostility.

If this state in convention finally rejects the constitution, how perilous our situation! Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, our immediate neighbours, and all differing from us in political ideas! without the spirit of prophecy, one may, anticipating, behold Massachusetts uniting its western property to its eastern dominion, and forming a huge parallellogram from the pine clad banks of the Kennebeck to lake Erie. Connecticut in one campaign making the shore of the Hudson its western boundary---and New-Jersey adding the whole territory between the Hudson and Delaware to its former domain.

I know it may be said, that treaties with foreign powers may be contracted, and compacts made with the few anti-federal states (if any such) to secure to this state its soil and its rights: however contradictory to cool reason this hypothesis may be, I will for a moment suppose it practicable; and what a scene of carnage and devastation rises to view!---Again will our cities be wrapt in flames, the country desolated, the peaceful husbandman drenching with his blood that field which would have been his support, and the wife of his bosom, and the children of his love, forlorn and unbefriended, flying from one destruction only to meet another.

In order to avoid these monstrous evils, and to procure those solid benefits which I think a firmer union of the states bids fair to introduce, I would seriously recommend to *Friends* in every part of the state, to make it a matter of real concern to give their suffrages in such a manner as to make their importance as a body felt, and felt for the general good. In this city, the Friends, as far as my intelligence has reached, will to a man vote for such to represent them in convention, as are the avowed friends to UNION and PEACE. May the sons of peace in thy county do the same.

After all, my brother, whatever the Highest may determine concerning this land, may thee and I, and all who are in fellowship with us, be ever found sincere followers of him, who has made it the peculiar tenet of his religion to *Love one another*.

Thy sincere well wisher.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

IN consequence of finding my name mentioned in the postscript to the Honorable Judge Bryan's letter, dated the 7th of last month, and published in the Pennsylvania Gazette, I feel myself interested in stating the information I have constantly given with regard to the subject there alluded to.

Immediately after I arrived in the city of Philadelphia, many of my acquaintance enquired about the probable fate of the new fœderal government in the state of Maryland. I informed them, that the opposition in that state was much more considerable than I at first imagined, or could reasonably have expected, and if certain well know political characters were sent to the convention, and interested themselves in opposition to the proposed general government, its fate would be very doubtful, and probably rejected. But I am very confident that I have never at any time expressed myself in the terms held out in the postscript to Mr. Bryan's letter. By this declaration I would not be understood to insinuate any thing to the prejudice of Mr. Bryan, who must certainly have been misinformed on this occasion. Mr. Bryan's information was second-hand; his letter, as before observed, is dated the 7th, and the first time he conversed with me on that subject was on the 16th following. I have at all times given my opinion freely with regard to the adoption of the general government by the state of Maryland. That opinion I had taken up from attending to the disposition of the people, and not from either an attachment to party or prejudices for or against the proposed fœderal government. Every citizen of a free country has an unquestionable right to give his opinion on any political point, and when it is done with decency and candour, none but the base and narrow minded will reply or answer with abuse and scurrility. Such I hope may always meet with the contempt they justly merit.

I have frequently heard the proposed fœderal government both condemned and applauded, without either condemning or applauding it myself. I have no doubt but it has both defects and excellencies. There may perhaps have been as good, and there has certainly been infinitely worse governments. I think I shall not be singular when I assert, that the advantages of any form of government can only be discovered when reduced to practice. Experiment will ever be found preferable to theory. The imperfections of any piece of mechanism are best discovered when the machine is put in motion, and from the same principle the necessary amendments or alterations will become obvious. From these, and other considerations, I am in favor of the adoption of the general government previous to any amendments; and more so, as it points out a mode to have the necessary alterations made at a future period. And that such alterations will be made, I have not the smallest doubt, as the proposed government is wholly by representation—and in all cases where the power proceeds from the people, and is lodged in a short periodical delegation, the wants and disposition of the people will always accompany the representation. I have now for the first time published my opinion on this great political question. I neither suspect the judgment or principle of those who think different from me, nor feel any particular attachment to those who correspond in sentiment.

ANDREW ELLICOTT.

Baltimore, April 21st, 1788.

To the PEOPLE of the UNITED STATES.

THE progress of events is steadily carrying forward the great business of your general government. May the God of our fathers direct this all-important matter to that issue which is *really right!* The great opportunity for consideration and discussion afforded to the states, who have elected late, appears to have operated in favor of the constitution. In Maryland, all its faults have been pointed out with little ceremony, and the most delicate proceedings of the General Convention have been laid open without reserve. Yet we find their Johnson, Lee, Goldsboroughs, Plater, Hemsley, Carrol, Lloyd, Hanson, M'Henry, and other characters, who were early active in the revolution, now decided in favor of the adoption. These gentlemen are not ignorant of liberty and government, nor of the interests of Maryland and the union, not enemies of the people of America, nor un-interested in her fate. Maryland contains no patriotism, no genius, no virtue, if they be denied to that list of names and many of their respectable colleagues. Does it appear from this choice, that the people of Maryland have been influenced by the active and numerous exertions of their Attorney-General. Do they appear to consider him as having just conceptions of what they deem necessary to their welfare and honor, either in their capacity as a separate state, or as a member of the confederacy. Compare the real conduct of the worthy citizens of Maryland with what was asserted to be their sentiments, and it was predicted would be their conduct, by the opponents to the constitution. Mark the dilemma in which the gentlemen in opposition are involved. If their assertion, that Maryland was unfavourable, was true at the time, then has the constitution stood the test of examination, and gained friends on the freest investigation. If, on the other hand, the assertion was not true, then they have passed on you important information not founded on fact, the impressions of which it is now your duty to erase from your minds.

Further discussions of the constitution are daily becoming less necessary for the people; for in almost all the states they have chose their Conventions. Yet a constant remembrance of the present condition of our country should be had in mind. The relaxation of government, consequent on a change from monarchy to liberty, and inevitable in the war,—suspension and instalment laws, paper mediums, and legal tenders, corrupting those who handled property—ardent spirits, flowing thro' the land like the brooks and rivers, corrupting the morals and destroying the constitutions of the mass of the people—the interruption given to the education of our youth—the avocations of many from the sober habits of private citizens, to the irregularity and dissipations of the military life—the influx of foreign luxury, unknown in former times—the derangement of all business---these, and many other unfavorable circumstances, were found to exist at the conclusion of the war, or have taken place since that period. How painful to the man of virtue and spirit is this situation! how noble---how extraordinary---is the spectacle we are now exhibiting to the world! A people, exposed from adventitious circumstances to a condition so dangerous and corrupting as that above described, magnanimously binding themselves with the restraints of just government. Let us then not be discouraged by the unworthy measures of some of our fellow-citizens, nor let us be prevented from prosecuting the good work by the mistaken, tho' honest, jealousy and apprehensions of others.

It has been urged to you, that the terms on which we stand with foreign nations are rendered less advantageous than they might be, were we respectable in our general government. Those who have been honored with the charge of your public affairs have long known and felt this unfortunate truth; but a leading member in the British Parliament has lately stated it as a consideration which ought to suspend all arrangements on their part, concerning the intercourse between America and Great-Britain. Tho' the late arret of his Most Christian Majesty is exceedingly favorable to the commerce of the United States, particularly in putting us on a footing with his own subjects in all the ports of India belonging to his crown, yet the same difficulty stands in the way of more important advantages. In short, commerce, whereby we are to vend the surplus of our produce to foreign nations, is circumscribed and suspended, by our standing in the light of separate commonwealths, instead of ONE CONFEDERATED REPUBLIC.

The question before you at this time does not involve the permanent acceptance and adoption of the fœderal constitution for ever, or without amendments. You are called seriously to consider the condition of your affairs at home, and the state of your connexions abroad---to reflect what must be the consequences of your continuing longer in the predicament described---and then to determine, whether it is not better to cure a great number of these certain and ruinous evils by the adoption of the government proposed, accompanied as it is with opportunities and provisions for amendment. In resolving this momentous question, I do not wish you to be too far influenced by the distracted state of our affairs. If the liberty and safety obtained by the late revolution will be lost or endangered, take care how you proceed. But let us view the government with candor, and let us consider it, as it is, bottomed on the state constitutions. It may not be perfect---it certainly is not perfect. But I ask its candid and sincere opposers, where is the constitution, or when has existed the country more fortunate in its frame of government, than America would be under the combined operations of the state and fœderal constitutions? I admit again, that the constitution is not perfect; but shall we hesitate to accept a constitution better than any heretofore enjoyed by any nation, when the alternative is lawful tenders, insurrection and anarchy at home, and neglect and contempt abroad? Surely no. Let us then make the trial of the proposed government, understanding on both sides, that every wholesome alteration and amendment may hereafter be adopted, which shall be necessary to preserve the peace, liberty and safety of the people, and to establish the dignity and importance of the United States.

Were the honest opponents of the fœderal constitution to place themselves on the shores of France, Great-Britain or Holland, and thence to view with impartiality the situation and character of this country---were they, in addition to the melancholy evils already enumerated, to see the miserable state of our public and private credit in Europe, and the blessings of worse governments there better administered---they would fly to the fœderal constitution, as the first step to the restoration of order and prosperity at home, and honor and dignity abroad.

It cannot be feared, that amendments will be refused or prevented after the adoption. The people and the states will have all power, and if they will not then have wisdom and virtue enough to make wholesome amendments, they cannot be expected to form entirely a new and more perfect system.

The United States, under the proposed system, will be defended from religious tyranny, paper tenders, perpetual or even long grants of military revenues to the executive, and from orders of nobility, or any other anti-republican distinctions. They will have the independency of the judges secured, and will always be certain of a concert of the state legislatures and executives against incroachments of the fœderal legislature or executive; and they will enjoy constitutions founded in every instance upon the great principle, of representation and political obligation being inseparable. They have rejected feudal principles, the foundation of the European tyrannies, from their habits, and do not now retain them in their laws; for the state legislatures have in some instances al-

ready reduced their deſcents to the principles of republicaniſm, on perfect equality, and all the reſt may do the ſame without controul. With ſuch ſecurities for liberty, who will hazard the dangers with which it is threatened from a continuance of the preſent ſyſtem.

PHILODEMOS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.

It is a little extraordinary, ſays a correſpondent, that the anſwer *ſaid* to have been made by the Maſſachuſetts Legiſlature to their governor ſhould not be publiſhed by the opponents of the conſtitution. It has been pretended, that their Legiſlature ſhewed a diſapprobation of the Federal Government in their anſwer above referred to, but it was evidently aſſerted without foundation, to deceive the public. A late occaſion has given an opportunity of forming a certain judgment of the preſent ſentiments of the good people of HONEST OLD MASSACHUSETTS---The election of a Governor, Lieutenant-governor and Senators. Mr. Hancock, who is in favour of the conſtitution, and was Preſident of the ſtate convention, had, by the laſt returns from many towns and counties, about 6300 votes for governor. He was oppoſed by Mr. Gerry, who declined to ſign the conſtitution, and who had at the ſame period, and from the ſame towns and counties, about 670 votes. General Lincoln, who is alſo in favour of the conſtitution, had a very great majority from the ſame places, as Lieutenant-governor. The Senate appear, from the Boſton papers, to be Fœderaliſts. This conduct of Maſſachuſetts is really magnanimous and patriotic. The great queſtion having been "*freely diſcuſſed and fairly decided*," the electors, who oppoſed the conſtitution before its adoption, ſtill retain their affection for and confidence in the above worthy patriots. May this be the conduct of Us all.

The accounts from Maryland and South-Carolina, ſays a correſpondent, are ſo favorable to the adoption of the propoſed fœderal conſtitution, that the queſtion now only is, which member of the old confederacy will put the key-ſtone to the arch of the new. There ſeems little or no reaſon to apprehend a rejection by any ſtate, Rhode-Iſland excepted; for every day adds more ſolid reaſons in favor of the meaſure. A curious inſtance now exiſts in Georgia. They have a paper money *a legal tender*, though at four or five for one; and yet the ſhame, that would attend the wicked conduct of cancelling a debt on ſuch terms, prevents any tenders from being made. How happy would it be, where government is ſo remiſs as not to repeal a law tempting the people to fraud, if the exiſtence of the new conſtitution had been early enough to prevent the emiſſion. We learn, however, that paper money has deeply injured their commerce, both foreign and internal.

It is hoped, ſays a correſpondent, that one of the firſt meaſures of the fœderal government will be to lay a large general impoſt or exciſe on ſpirituous liquors, to preſerve morals, to prevent diſorders, to introduce as ſubſtitutes the native American beer and cyder, and to eaſe the landed intereſt and farmers of part of their preſent taxes. By purſuing the Engliſh method of uſing home-brewed beer, our farmers might ſave all their taxes. County malt-houſes, within the reach of a morning's carting with barley, and from which a farmer might return with his malt the ſame day, would greatly conduce to the public benefit and convenience. The ſtate of Pennſylvania, being about 130 miles wide from north to ſouth, and about 360 miles long from eaſt to weſt, may be reduced into ſixty diſtricts of 30 miles ſquare; that is, if it was fully peopled, no more than ſixty malt-houſes would be required to emplete the above plan, from each of which the farmers might go and come in a day.

We learn that Mr. *Bordley*, of the Eaſtern Shore of Maryland, has preſented the Agricultural Society of this city with a model of a THRESHING MACHINE, which is ſomewhat on the conſtruction of a coffee-mill, and will threſh above 100 buſhels of wheat in a day, with one man's labor. Machines appear to be objects of immenſe conſequence to this country. Every month furniſhes us with ſomething new and important of that nature. It is the duty of every friend to America, at home and abroad, to keep a vigilant eye upon every thing of that kind which comes in his way. We may invent, and we may borrow of Europe their inventions. Poſſeſſed of ſoil without end, every thing that ſaves the labor of hands is a gain of *peculiar* value to us.

The planters of South-Carolina are making experiments in the culture of cotton, and they have proved hitherto very ſatisfactory, promiſing great profit. We hope to ſee their cotton bags, before long, the *wool-packs* of America. We learn that they have got *the gin*, or machine for cleaning it by which the profit of raiſing it muſt be much encreaſed. How flouriſhing would South-Carolina and Georgia ſoon be with proper œconomy, and under a good government, who, to their old valuable produce, rice and indigo, have lately added tobacco and cotton. The latter article may be of conſiderable conſequence to the coaſting trade, which will probably be confined by the general government to American bottoms, as ſuch a regulation would not at all interfere with the neceſſary open market to foreigners. The large towns in the middle and northern ſtates will probably become the ſcenes of conſiderable cotton manufactures, and to them the raw cotton muſt be tranſported from the places of its growth. This domeſtic branch of the carrying trade, from port to port within the union, is becoming daily more important. The Virginia collieries now employ a good deal of tonnage, and new diſcoveries on the Hudſon, Delaware or Cheſſapeak will, it may be hoped, encreaſe the benefits of this branch.

Eaſt-Caln township, Cheſter county, April 23.

The following melancholy incident of the effect of lightning happened on the 18th inſtant; the weather being very hot and ſultry in the afternoon, in the evening there appeared a black cloud to the weſtward, which came over this neighbourhood with uncommon flaſhes of lightning and ſevere claps of thunder. Between twelve and one o'clock the lightning ſtruck the houſe of William Fiſher, in this townſhip; it firſt entered the chimney, which was torn all to pieces, and in its deſcent it greatly damaged the upper floors, with the ſtair-caſe from top to bottom, ripped up the lower floor, thence proceeded out at the cellar door, and tore away a conſiderable part of the ſtone wall of the houſe. The man, his wife and child, about ſix months old, were in bed in a room were the partition cloſe to it was ſhivered all to pieces, and the bed thrown ſome diſtance therefrom; the man's head was ſinged and much benumbed, and the woman's arm, on which the child lay, was ſcorched, but providentially they all received no other hurt; the cradle, in which the child uſually ſlept in the ſame room, was entirely deſtroyed. The bed on which two apprentices ſlept in the upper room fell to the joiſts, but they remained unhurt. The houſe was rendered an entire wreck, not a window but was deſtroyed, and the glaſs thrown ſome rods diſtant. A ſcythe, that hung on the wall of the houſe, was twiſted up like a withe, and a great part melted; the ſmell of ſulphur was ſo ſtrong, that they were in danger of being ſuffocated.

The late controverſy, ſays a correſpondent, reſpecting the conſtitution of the United States, has exhibited the talents of the Americans in a moſt exalted point of view. Never did any ſubject produce a greater diſplay of ingenuity, knowledge, wit, and powerful eloquence. The writings under the ſignatures of Publius, Ariſtides, Fabius, and the Landholder, are full of profound political wiſdom. The ſpeeches of Mr. Wilſon and Mr. M'Kean contain a complete ſyſtem of republican government. Mr. Hopkinſon's inimitable allegories are as full of argument, as they are of humor, in favor of the government. To theſe performances nothing has been oppoſed but impudent aſſertions, and calumnies againſt General Waſhington, and the framers of the conſtitution---extracts of letters from Maryland, &c. compoſed in Philadelphia---ribaldry---ſcurrility---ſeditious falſhoods---or, to uſe a word which includes them all, and every thing elſe that is baſe and wicked---nothing but BRIANISM.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated April 24, 1788.

"We had our elections a fortnight ago, and 64 fœderaliſts are choſen out of 76, if all keep the promiſes made at the huſtings. Baltimore and Harford counties alone are clearly antifœderal, in which are many powerful and popular men, who have ſpeculated deeply in Britiſh confiſcated property, and for that reaſon are alarmed at ſhutting the door againſt *State Paper Money*. The ſame men, their relations and particular friends, are more violently antifœderal, becauſe they paid conſiderable ſums into the treaſury in a depreciated continental currency, and are ſcared at the ſweeping clauſe---"All treaties made and to be made, and laws enacted in "purſuance thereof, ſhall be the law of the land, however re-"pugnant to the conſtitution and laws of any particular ſtate,"---which may bring about a due execution of the treaty between Great-Britain and America, to their loſs. All thoſe men are unanimous againſt the fœderal government; they are here called the *Black Liſt*, by way of emphatical diſtinction. Anne-Arundel county, though naturally fœderal, have elected four antifœderaliſts, owing to the popular electioneering talents of Mr. Chaſe, who has repreſented *them* for twenty years. I am ſorry he kept out Mr. Carroll, of Carrollton, one of our firſt rate characters. Meſſrs. Paca and Martin were obliged to go to Harford to be choſen, for neither they nor Mr. Chaſe could poſſibly have been choſen in their own places of reſidence. Dr. M'Henry was choſen by a large majority of votes for this town, becauſe of his fœderaliſm, altho' oppoſed by Meſſrs. M'Mechan and Sterett, two very popular men, but unfortunately on the wrong ſide of the queſtion. Mr. Chaſe is antifœderal, both from ambition, becauſe he cannot expect to be ſo powerful in the general government as he is in the ſtate, and becauſe his ſhattered circumſtances render him intereſted in diſcord and a civil war. Not a ſingle antifœderaliſt is choſen from the whole eaſtern ſhore, or any other county except the three abovementioned. You can have no conception of the low arts made uſe of in thoſe three counties to poiſon the commonalty---Standing armies, whipping the militia, and all the other inflammatory reaſons ſo copiouſly held up to public view in the diſſent of *your* turbulent Minority.

"The Convention met on Monday, choſe Col. Plater, a warm fœderaliſt, their Preſident, appointed ſeveral committees, and carried the queſtion, that the fœderal conſtitution ſhould be taken up as one queſtion, and not by ſections and paragraphs, by a majority of 58 to 5; and alſo that no member ſhould ſpeak more than twice upon any one ſubject, and then only half an hour at any one time, in order to avoid the endleſs garulity of Martin, and the inflammatory eloquence of Chaſe and Paca, neither of whom took their ſeats until to-day, being diſheartened at the weakneſs of their party. The final queſtion is expected to be put to-day or to-morrow.

"By my laſt accounts from Virginia, there will be a majority of more than twenty in their Convention. In South-Carolina we have a clear majority of three to one."

From the Kentuckey Gazette of April 4.

It is with the moſt ſenſible concern we announce to the public, the capture of three boats, on the Ohio, near the Big Miami, by the ſavages. Familiarized as we have been for ſeveral weeks paſt, to murder and robbery, at almoſt every point of our frontiers, the ſympathy of all ranks has been excited in an extraordinary degree by this deeply affecting cataſtrophe: Among the paſſengers in theſe boats, it is with great regret we mention Samuel Purviance, Eſq; of Baltimore-town, Mr. Ridont, of Maryland, Monſ. Ragaut, and two other French gentlemen, one a mineraliſt, the other a botaniſt, deſtined to explore the natural products of this country, a Mr. Peirce, of Maryland, and a Mr. Ferguſon, a trader; beſides theſe gentlemen, there was a Mr. Gray, Garland Simmons, five other men, and a negro woman. The three French gentlemen and Mr. Pierce, who alone occupied one boat, were attacked on the 26th ultimo; from circumſtances we are authoriſed to conclude, that the other boats were taken on the 21ſt, as they paſſed Limeſtone on the 19th. The ſavages had in their poſſeſſion a flat, in which eight or ten of them gave chace to the French gentlemen, who, finding they could not eſcape, determined to preſent a white handkerchief, with other demonſtrations of friendſhip, and ſurrender without reſiſtance; for this purpoſe, Mr. Ragaut took poſt at the ſtern of the boat, and when the ſavages had approached very near, he offered his hand, and in return received the barbarian's tomahawk; at the ſame inſtant the botaniſt was ſhot dead, and the mineraliſt badly wounded; the boat at this time had drifted near the ſhore, Mr. Pierce, and the ſurviving French gentlemen jumped overboard, and the current being rapid, the ſavages paſt them, whilſt they were butchering and plundering Mr. Ragaut, and the other victim. They with difficulty gained the ſhore, and under cover of the night made a circuit, and fell in with the river below the ſavages, where they were, the next day, taken up by a boat, and conveyed to the Rapids the day after. Theſe are all the circumſtances we have been able to collect on this melancholy occaſion. There remains no doubt that the two boats firſt mentioned have been captured, as one of them has been taken up at the Rapids, and the other was ſeen in poſſeſſion of the ſavages, but the fate of the captives is uncertain.—Two boats, a few hours in front of Mr. Ragaut, under the direction of Captain Balliard Smith and a Mr. Hinds, were attacked at the ſame place from the ſhore, but they returned the fire and eſcaped without further injury than two horſes wounded; and it is ſaid two Indians were killed in this attack.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS,

I OBSERVE with great pleaſure, in your paper of laſt week, an account of the Scarcity Root, and rejoice heartily in the proſpect of its being cultivated in our country. It will ſave a great deal of that labor which is ſpent in raiſing grain for cattle, and will be a wholeſome and agreeable addition to our kitchen vegetables. An acre of ground employed in the cultivation of the ſcarcity root will yield *five* times as much in food and profit as an acre of Indian corn or oats in common land, and *double* that quantity, if the earth be well manured, and prepared for it. In the preface by Dr. Letſom to the publication upon the ſubject of this excellent vegetable, I find the following very extraordinary account of its prodigious encreaſe. "Mr. D. near Swaffham, Norfolk, received ſome ſeeds of the ſcarcity root from Sir Richard Jebb, Baronet, which he ſowed in light rich earth, in a drill, at the end of April laſt. When the plants had acquired the thickneſs of a quill, ſome were tranſplanted, and others left in the ſeed bed. On taking up the latter on the firſt of November, after having had their leaves ſeveral times previouſly plucked during the ſummer, a ſingle root, with a moderate top, meaſured *three feet two inches* in length and *twenty-ſeven inches* in circumference, and weighed *twenty four pounds* with the top, and *twenty-one pounds* without. Thoſe roots which had been tranſplanted acquired only about half the ſize. Mr. D. is of opinion, that ſowing after the manner of turnips in well ploughed earth, manured as for turnips, and hoed to 18 inches apart, with their leaves untouched, would prove the beſt mode of culture. From this aſtoniſhing inſtance of vegetation, we may calculate that upwards of 50 pounds weight of proviſion has been produced in about half a yard of ſoil."

AGRICOLA.

By advice received yeſterday afternoon from MARYLAND, we find that the CONVENTION of that ſtate have adopted THE NEW FEDERAL CONSTITUTION, by a majority of 63 in favor and 11 againſt it, which is near ſix to one. Such are the effects of FULL DISCUSSION, and ſuch their determination at the diſtance of ſeven months from the time of promulgation.

ALGERINES.

THE Society eſtabliſhed in the city of Philadelphia for promoting the abolition of ſlavery, having conſidered the ſituation of their unfortunate countrymen, now priſoners in ſome of the ſtates of Barbary, and conceiving it to be within the deſign of the inſtitution to extend their attention to every ſpecies of ſlavery, have appointed a committee to obtain information on this ſubject, in order to deviſe ſome practicable means of affording relief to their diſtreſſed brethren. The committee therefore take this public method of requeſting intelligence from the owners of the captured veſſels, the friends and relations of the captives, or from foreigners or other perſons, who may poſſeſs a knowledge of the particular ſituation of the Americans who have been captured, or any circumſtantial account of the mode of relief adopted by nations not in treaty with thoſe ſtates.

Letters addreſſed to any of the ſubſcribers will receive due attention; and, it being the cauſe of humanity, they requeſt this notification may be inſerted for a few weeks in each of the News-papers on the continent.

JAMES PEMBERTON, JONATHAN PENROSE, TENCH COXE, RICHARD WELLS, NICHOLAS COLLIN, WILLIAM RODGERS, SAMUEL P. GRIFFITTS, THOMAS HARRISON, FRANCIS BAILEY, THOMAS WISTAR, JOHN OLDDEN, CALEB LOWNDES, CASPAR W. HAINES.

JOSEPH STANSBURY

Has juſt imported in the John, and the Grange, from Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

QUEENS WARE,

Which he is now opening at his ſtore, next the George tavern, in Second-ſtreet,

Where country orders are executed on the loweſt terms, with fidelity and diſpatch. Alſo

CRUET FRAMES, plain and ornamented.

GLASS and CHINA, as uſual. ¶

To be Sold by public SALE,

At the Coffee-houſe, on the firſt day of July next, if not diſpoſed of before at private ſale,

A Number of Lots of Ground, part ſituate on the weſt ſide of Swanſon or Water-ſtreet continued, and part on a new 32 feet ſtreet or court, called Coates's Court, laid out to accommodate the lots, in the diſtrict of Southwark, juſt below the Sweediſh church; moſt of the lots are 18 feet on the front and back, and from 72 to 99 feet deep, clear of all manner of rents. For terms of ſale, apply to John Coates, in Mary-ſtreet, or Warwick Coates, in Queen-ſtreet, executors of Warwick Coates, deceaſed. A plan of the whole may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe, or at the houſes of the executors. ¶ April 28, 1788.

Darby, Cheſter county, April 29, 1788.

CAME to the yard of the ſubſcriber, on the 25th inſtant, two GELDINGS, one a grey, about 15 hands high, and ſeven years old. The other a dark drown, 14 and an half hands high, 9 or 10 years old, neither of them marked or branded. The owner or owners proving property, and paying charges, may have them again, otherwiſe they will be ſold agreeable to law.

¶ ISAAC SERRILL.

Weſt-Cheſter, April 26, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 16th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, A Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Uwchland, bounded by lands of John Maxwell, Reeſe Gatlive, Robert Alliſon, and others, containing 221 acres more or leſs; taken in execution as the eſtate late of John Evans, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, April 26, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 17th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, A Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Caln, containing 192 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands of Thomas Dawſon, William Sinclair, Richard Martin, and others; taken in execution as the eſtate of Michael Baldridge, and to be ſold by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, April 26, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 19th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,---Three fifth parts of an undivided right in a Plantation and Tract of Land, ſubject to the widow's dower, ſituate in the townſhip of Goſhen, bounded by lands of Joſeph Leonard, Ellis Davis, and others, containing in the whole 150 acres more or leſs; taken in execution as the eſtate of Jonathan Davis, and to be ſold by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, April 26, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 20th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, A Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhips of Eaſt-Fallowfield and Weſt-Marlborough, bounded by lands of James Hambleton, George Harlen, and others, containing 102 acres more or leſs; taken in execution as the eſtate of Jacob Chandler, and to be ſold by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, April 26, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 21ſt day of May next, on the premiſes, at one o'clock in the afternoon, A two ſtory Stone Houſe and Lot of Ground, ſituate in the town of Cheſter, bounded by Market-ſtreet, Front-ſtreet, Free-ſtreet, and by lands of Henry Hale Graham, Eſq; containing one acre more or leſs; taken in execution as the eſtate of John Hogan, and to be ſold by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by ZACHARIAH POULSON, junr. in Fourth-ſtreet, near the Univerſity, and by the other Book-ſellers in Philadelphia, (price 1/6.)

A DESCRIPTION, with inſtructions for the uſe, of a newly invented Surveying Inſtrument, called the TRIGONOMETER. For the making and vending of which, the Inventor hath obtained an excluſive right for twenty-one years from the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania.------To which are added, I. A method of finding the content of any piece of land, by a ſcale of equal parts and compaſſes only, without any calculation whatever. II. A Table of natural ſines, calculated to five places of decimals; with various examples of its uſe in ſurveying, &c. III. Rules reſpecting the variation of the needle. IV. Theorems for ſolving all caſes in plane trigonometry, by the pen only. V. An eaſy method of finding the exact courſe and diſtance between two objects, which are inviſible the one from the other. The whole illuſtrated with cuts, and an elegant engraving of the inſtrument.

By GEORGE WALL, junior, of Bucks county, Pennſylvania.

Philadelphia, April 7, 1788.

The ANNUAL ELECTION for

DIRECTORS and a TREASURER

OF THE

Library Company of Philadelphia

WILL be held, at the Company's Room, in Carpenter's Hall, on MONDAY, the fifth of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the Treaſurer will attend to receive the Annual Payments.

As there are ſeveral Shares on which FINES are due, the Owners of them, or their Repreſentatives, are hereby notified, that they will be forfeited, agreeable to the Laws of the Company, unleſs the Arrears are paid off on the ſaid fifth of May, or within ten days after.

By Order of the Directors,

WILLIAM RAWLE, Secretary.

FOR SALE BY

LEONARD JACOBY,

At his Store, in Second-ſtreet, the fifth door above Race-ſtreet, and next door to the ſign of the Black Bear, in Philadelphia,

A large aſſortment of the beſt kind of

Dutch Scythes & German Straw-knives,

With ſuitable WHETSTONES.

Alſo a few WAFFEL-IRONS.

Likewiſe a general aſſortment of ſuperfine, fine, middling and coarſe

BOULTING-CLOTHS,

Suitable for any kind of milling buſineſs.

The ſuperfine cloths are ſuperior in quality to any heretofore imported into this country.

The ſaid JACOBY, having dealt in that article for a number of years, flatters himſelf that he has acquired a competent knowledge thereof, therefore engages to furniſh any perſon deſirous of purchaſing, and not being fully acquainted with the quality and kind uſed to the different branches of the milling buſineſs, with ſuch cloths as will anſwer the purpoſe for which they are recommended, and if upon trial thoſe cloths by him choſen ſhould not anſwer the expectation of the purchaſer, he will either exchange them for others, or return the money.

WHEREAS, about the year 1752, DENNIS FOLWELL and JOSEPH FOLWELL, Adminiſtrators of GOLDSMITH EDWARD FOLWELL, late of the borough of Wilmington, conveyed to the ſubſcriber by deed, a certain Lot of Land, in the ſaid borough, bounded by Broad-ſtreet, Tatnal-ſtreet, Kent-ſtreet and Orange-ſtreet, and contains 1 acre and 140 perches, which ſaid deed, with the record thereof, were captured by the Britiſh army in the late war, and have not ſince been reſtored: and whereas the ſubſcriber, on his petition to the General Aſſembly of the ſtate of Delaware, at their laſt ſeſſions, had leave given him to bring in a bill to ſupply the loſs of the ſaid deed: Now this is therefore to give notice, that a bill for the purpoſe aforeſaid will be accordingly preſented to the ſaid General Aſſembly, at their next ſitting, of which all perſons concerned are deſired to take notice. §6w BENJAMIN CHANDLEE.

Reading, April 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a Precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the town of Hamburg, in Berks county, on Friday, the 9th day of May next, at the houſe of John Shomo, tavernkeeper, at one o'clock in the afternoon; a certain tract of land, called the "Saw-mill Tract," ſituate on Tumbling Run, in Brunſwick townſhip and county aforeſaid, bounded by lands of John Kantner, John Sworts and vacant land, containing 400 acres, and the allowance of 6 acres per cent. for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Zane, and to be ſold, by

‡ JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, April 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a Precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-office, of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Saturday, the 10th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, A certain meſſuage or tenement, and ſix lots of ground, ſituate in Kutz town, in Maxatawny townſhip and county of Berks, marked in the general plan of ſaid town, No. 8, 9, 10, 11, 13 and 14. Alſo 14 out lots near ſaid town, and marked in the general plan of out lots, No. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 108, together with the appurtenances reſpectively. All taken in execution as the eſtate of Henry Swier, and to be ſold, by

¶ JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to the *Managers* of the Pennſylvania Society for the encouragement of Manufactures and the Uſeful Arts, that it would greatly contribute to the extenſion of the manufacture of paper, if LINEN and COTTON RAGS were more carefully preſerved for ſale throughout this and the other ſtates; it is earneſtly recommended to all families to pay attention to this object, and thus to contribute to the progreſs of a manufacture, which promiſes ſo much advantage to the United States.

Publiſhed by Order of the Board of Managers,

April 2, 1788. C. WISTAR, Secretary.

The Printers throughout the United States are requeſted to inſert this recommendation in their reſpective news-papers.

TO BE SOLD,

Or LET upon an improving LEASE,

THE Houſe and Tanyard, with Lots of Land thereunto belonging, late the eſtate of John Jones, junior, deceaſed, ſituate upon Germantown Main-ſtreet. Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing or renting the ſame may be informed of the terms, by applying to GEORGE FOX, *in Third-ſtreet.*

April 8. §7w.

Medicinal Waters,

FOR DRINKING AND BATHING, AT

HARROWGATE,

Within four miles of Philadelphia, near the Frankford road.

THE Author of Nature having provided the above-named ſpot with three different kinds of mineral waters, the ſubſcriber has, at a conſiderable expence, erected ſuch buildings over them, as will render them fit to be uſed either internally or externally, according to the diſeaſes of perſons who require them.

Theſe waters have been examined by Doctors Ruſh and Moyes.

The firſt ſpring contains a quantity of ſulphurous, or what thoſe gentlemen call hepatic air, and a ſmall quantity of iron. It is remarkably light, and reſembles, both in compoſition and medicinal qualities, the famous Harrowgate waters in England.

The ſecond ſpring contains a quantity of fixed air, with a ſmall quantity of iron and calcareous earth, and poſſeſſes many of the virtues of the Pyrmont waters, ſo well known, and as juſtly celebrated, all over the world.

The third ſpring is a common chalybeate water, and reſembles the Briſtol, in this ſtate.

The ſubſcriber ſubmits it to the judgment of the phyſicians of Philadelphia, when, in what diſeaſes, and in what quantity, to recommend the uſe of theſe mineral waters. He will only obſerve, that the Harrowgate waters have rendered eſſential ſervice to perſons afflicted with diſeaſes and obſtructions of the ſtomach, bowels and kidneys. They have alſo removed worms, and relieved the irregular gout and chronic rheumatiſm.* Externally applied, theſe waters have in many inſtances cured ulcers, and other eruptions of the ſkin.

In the houſe erected over the Harrowgate waters are two ſhower-baths and two dreſſing-rooms, and at the chalybeate ſpring is a convenient bath for plunging or ſwimming. Breakfaſt, dinner and lodgings may be had at the dwelling-houſe adjoining the ſprings; and, for the convenience of invalids, a light waggon will ſet off the firſt day of June, and run while the ſeaſon continues, on Mondays, Thurſdays and Saturdays, from Michael Hay's, inn keeper, at the ſign of the king of Pruſſia, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets; thoſe who engage ſeats previous to half paſt two in the afternoon, the time fixed for the ſtage to ſet off without delay, ſhould they not attend, muſt be anſwerable for the prices of their ſeats.

The public may be aſſured, that no expence or trouble ſhall be ſpared to render theſe waters and baths both convenient and uſeful, by their humble ſervant,

April 15. GEORGE ESTERLY.

N. B. For the uſe of theſe baths the price will be Four Dollars for the ſeaſon, Two Dollars for one month, Five Shillings for one week, and One Shilling for each time theſe baths are uſed leſs than a week. Nothing will be demanded from thoſe people who only drink the waters. The price for each ſeat in the ſtage going and coming will be Two Shillings and Six-pence.

* Among many perſons who have been relieved by theſe waters, the ſubſcriber begs leave to mention the names of their Excellencies Richard Henry Lee and Arthur St. Clair, Eſquires, alſo of Mr. John Hewett, of the iſland of Jamaica; of Colonel Driver and Mr. White, of Maryland; of William and Samuel Stenet, near Shippenſburgh, in Pennſylvania; and of John Price, John Slone, Chriſtian Mark and Miſs. Suſannah Bickham, of the city of Philadelphia.

IMPORTED and to be SOLD by

Thomas, Samuel and Miers Fiſher,

BUENOS AIRES Spaniſh dry Hides, ſuperior Sherry Wine, fine old Mountain, Malaga, Teneriffe and Catalonia red ditto, Almonds, London bottled Porter, Peruvian Bark, Burr Millſtones, from 3 feet 10 inches to 5 feet diameter, Grindſtones, Powder and Shot, Pig Lead, London and Briſtol Pewter, Tin Plates, 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. and 30d. Nails, Sheathing Paper and Nails, Iron Traces, Seythes and Sickles, Frying-pans, Spades and Shovels, Weeding Hoes, Clocks and Watches, clock Jacks, red and white Lead, Allum, Salt Petre, Window Glaſs, China and Queen's Ware, Writing Paper, Felt and Caſtor Hats, womens Shoes. A variety of Hardware and Cutlery in packages, India Callicoes and Britiſh ditto, by the package. Together with a general aſſortment of European and East-India goods, as uſual. ‡ 8 w.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 10th inſt, living in Newtown townſhip, Gloucester county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, a Dutch lad, named LUDWICK GLASS, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, ſandy hair, round faced, and pitted with the ſmall-pox, a down look, with a ſtoop in his walk, and ſpeaks but bad Engliſh; had on when he went away, a round hat, blue cloth jacket with brown back, a grey great coat, and corduroy breeches, much worn and pieced.-----Alſo went off at the ſame time, a negroe ſlave, named SAM, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, ſtout and ſquare made, with large ears, lips and hands, his ears hanging looſe from his head, his ſkin very black, of a healthy appearance, he has a remarkable ſcar on one cheek, and is not fond of liquor; he is a good farmer, and expert at plantation work; ſpeaks good Engliſh, and a little of the German; he took away with him when he went off, a round hat, red and white ſerge coat, well worn, blue jacket with brown back, a pair of blue trowſers peiced with grey, a cloth coloured great coat with a velvet cape, ſtrong ſhoes, with hob-nails, and a pair double rim'd ſilver buckles. It is expected they went off together, and that the Dutch lad enticed the ſlave to elope with him. Whoever ſecures the above deſcribed perſons, and lodges them in any gaol in this or a neighbouring ſtate, ſhall receive the above reward, or Eight Dollars for the ſlave only, with reaſonable charges, by applying to RICHARD THORNE, at Market-ſtreet ferry, or the ſubſcriber. WILLIAM LAWRENCE.

Philadelphia, April 14, 1788. †

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his Store in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,

A very large ASSORTMENT of

Dutch Scythes & German Straw Knives,

With ſuitable WHETSTONES-----Alſo,

HEMPEN thread for manufacturers, black ſattins, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs of different kinds, broad and narrow corduroys, calimancoes, Leghorn hats, watch chryſtals, fuzee chains, pendants and hands, fine braſs wire, pewter table and tea ſpoons, boxes of Dreſden china cups and ſaucers, temple ſpectacles, ſhoe buckles, metal buttons, pins and needles, ſleeve buttons, ſhoemakers knives, double ſcrew gimblets, dotted awl blades, ſhoe tacks, curtain rings, pig braſs, German looking glaſſes, bar iron by the ton, double and ſingle rolled Engliſh iron plate, a large aſſortment of ſheet braſs, &c.

N. B. He has a few tons of the very beſt upland mixed blue graſs, Clover and Timothy HAY to ſell. c8w.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *Rebecca Brodhead,* late the wife of *Daniel Brodhead,* of Reading, in the county of Berks, Eſq; and relict of *Samuel Mifflin,* Eſq; deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe who have any demands againſt her eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in for ſettlement. CHARLES BIDDLE, Executor & Truſtee.

April 9, 1788.

This day is PUBLISHED, by

ROBERT SMITH,

And to be SOLD by Meſſrs. SEDDONS, DOBSON, PRITCHARD and BAILEY,

AN ADDRESS

On the importance of Female Education,

Delivered to the Young Ladies and Inſtructors of Mr. POOR's Academy, in Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia, in preſence of the Viſitors and a large number of ſpectators, on Tueſday, March 4, 1788, at the cloſe of the quarterly examination, by the Reverend *Joſeph Pilmore,* one of the Viſitors of the ſaid Academy.

THE *Contributors* to the *Pennſylvania Hoſpital* are deſired to attend an *Election* to be held at the ſaid *Hoſpital,* according to law, on Second-day, the fifth day of the Fifth month next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to chuſe twelve Managers and a Treaſurer for the enſuing year.

By Order of the Managers,

Fourth month 4th. SAMUEL COATES, Clerk.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcribers, on the evening of the 8th inſtant, the two following negroes, viz.

PRIMUS, a country born negroe; he has a very black and ſurly countenance, about 28 years of age, and about five feet ten inches high, a very ſtout well made fellow, has a remarkable crook in two of the fingers of his right hand; had on and took with him, a light drab coloured cloth jacket with ſleeves, patched on both elbows with a piece of black and white ſtuff, a blue and white homeſpun woollen under jacket and trowſers, a lead coloured coat, with white metal buttons, quite new, and a light coloured fuſtian coat half worn, a blue jacket, a poplin do. with red and yellow ſtripes, pretty much worn, two white ſhirts, one of which being quite new had not got buttons on it, two pair of yarn ſtockings, one pair white, with black and white feet, the other pair black and white, and a caſtor hat about half worn.

The other a mulattoe fellow, named BOB, born in Eaſt-Jerſey, and formerly belonged to John Watkins, Eſq; he is about 25 years old, and about five feet ſeven inches high, ſtrong made, has a ſurly countenance, with a down look; had on and took with him, two jackets with ſleeves, one blue the other ſcarlet, an under jacket, a pair of light brown corduroy breeches, and a pair of green woollen trowſers, with two ſmall patches on the fore part of a different colour, light blue ſtockings, two ſhirts, and a caſtor hat a good deal worn. They are fond of playing on the fiddle, and it is ſuppoſed carried one off with them. Previous to their going they committed ſome robberies in the neighbourhood; it is ſuppoſed they are gone towards New-York. Whoever apprehends the ſaid mulattoe and negroe, and ſecures them in any gaol, ſo as their maſters may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, or Ten Dollars for either, with reaſonable charges, paid by

Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, April 12, 1788.

WILLIAM TOD,
JOSEPH BATES.

Juſt received from London, and to be Sold by

Meſſieurs CIST, AITKEN, CRUKSHANK, SEDDON, SPOTSWOOD, DOBSON and YOUNG;---*Price 4ſ.*

OBSERVATIONS

On ſome Parts of Natural Hiſtory:

To which is prefixed an account of ſeveral remarkable veſtiges of an ancient date, which have been diſcovered in different parts of NORTH-AMERICA.--PART I.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, A. M.

Preſident of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, &c.

Well then may it be inferred, that there are large chaſms in the annals of many countries; and that we have obtained but an imperfect acquaintance with the fortune of governments, and the viciſſitudes of the ſpecies. DUNBAR.

THIS tract is embelliſhed with a fine engraving of ſome ancient veſtiges of art, near the banks of the Muſkingum, which have been generally ſuppoſed to be the remains of Fortifications of a very early date. The author has attempted to inveſtigate the origin and deſign of this, and ſimilar antiquities, that have been diſcovered in the uncultivated parts of America: And, from theſe and and other relics of human art, with the hiſtory of which the Indian natives ſeem unacquainted, the author has (taking them in connection with other circumſtances) hazarded ſome conjectures reſpecting the aboriginal population of this country.

"The four parts relative to Natural Hiſtory, which will complete the work in one volume octavo, will be embelliſhed with ſeveral elegant plates:---The pages now given to the public, although entitled "Part Firſt," form a ſeparate work of themſelves, having no connection with Natural Hiſtory."

EXTRACT from an act of Aſſembly, entituled "An Act to provide for the payment of the principal and intereſt of ſuch of the bills emitted purſuant to reſolution of Congreſs of the 18th day of March, 1780; and an Act of the Legiſlature of this ſtate of June the firſt, 1780, as ſhall remain unredeemed on the 31ſt day of December, 1786."

SECT. III. "Provided nevertheleſs, That none of the aforeſaid bills ſhall be redeemed, unleſs the ſame be produced to the Treaſurer of this ſtate on or before the firſt day of January, which will be in the year of our Lord 1789."

Whereas the PARTNERSHIP of

David and Matthew Duncan

Was DISSOLVED on the 1ſt day of October laſt,

ALL Perſons INDEBTED to, or who have DEMANDS on the SAME, are requeſted to ſettle with DAVID DUNCAN.

Philadelphia, Feb. 2, 1788. ct3m.

Juſt imported from London,

By the Brig Convention, Captain Jones, and to be ſold, by

JAMES REYNOLDS,

Near the Bunch of Grapes tavern, in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets,

A neat aſſortment of Looking Glaſſes,

In carved and gilt, mahogany and gold, and plain mahogany frames;

Dreſſing, box, and ſwinging Glaſſes, &c. of the neweſt faſhions, and at the loweſt prices. 6w.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.